

ENGLISH TENSES



hard_equation

The Present Simple Tense
A self-study reference and practice
booklet for all levels

I SPEAK
ENGLISH FLUENTLY
WHAT ABOUT
YOU?



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Preface:

*This booklet is the first of a series entitled "English tenses".
The series is intended for secondary school students and is
Meant to provide an answer to any tense problem the student
Encounters. The series also aims at the correction of specific
Mistakes and the removal of particular difficulties students have
when writing or speaking.*

*A feature of the present booklet is the provision of sample well graded
Exercises to give the student practice on each point presented and explained.
The explanatory matter has been made as concise and as simple as possible,
And illustrative examples of each point dealt with, have been given. It is suitable
both for work in class and for students working on their own.*

*The author: Djamel Dehmas
To my family,
To Mrs. Lehor Benarbia.
Thanks for all.*



Preface p4

I/ USES: p5

- A) The present simple is used to describe general characteristics of persons, objects or animals which do change
 B) It is used for habitual, present or repeated activities
 C) The present simple tense used for general and permanent truth

II Forms. p8

- A) The affirmative form
 1- Without frequency adverbs
 2- With frequency adverbs
 3- When to add "s" or "es"

- B) The negative form.
 1- Without frequency adverbs
 2- With frequency adverbs

- C) The interrogative form.
 1- Without frequency adverbs
 2- With frequency adverbs

- D) The interro-negative form.
 1- Without frequency adverbs
 2- With frequency adverbs

III Practice. p13

A) **Uses: exercise**

B) **Forms.**

Exercise one: Affirmative form with I- you – me - they

Exercise two: Affirmative form with he – she and it

Exercise three: Affirmative form with he – she and it adding "s" or "es"

Exercise four: The negative form with all persons

Exercise five: The interrogative form with all persons

Exercise six: The interro-negative form with all persons

IV Check what you've learnt. p18

Exercises 1-2: Putting verbs between brackets in the Correct form of the present tense

Exercise three: Dialogue completion

V Key to Exercises: p20

Part one ; Practice

Part two: Check what you've learnt p22



I) The Simple Present Tense

1/ USES :

A) The simple present tense is used to describe general characteristics of persons, objects or animals which do not change.

Examples :

1- Persons :

a) Physical description :

e.g. - Imene **is** Tall:

She **has** a dark complexion.

- Sarah **has** a fair complexion.

She **has** brown eyes.



SARAH

IMENE

b) Moral description :

e.g. - Mimi **is** a helpful person.

She **likes** helping the others.

- Kouki **is** courageous.

- Radia **is** cheerful.

She **likes** telling funny stories.

One day,
Djeha....



RADIA

2- Objects :

e.g. - This table **is** rectangular. It **is** made of wood.

- The computers **are** useful/ necessary.

- These books **are** interesting.



3. Animals:

- Lions **are** dangerous animals.
- Cats **are** hairy.
- Tigers **live** in the wilderness.



B) The simple present tense is also used for habitual, permanent or repeated actions.

Frequency adverbs and phrases are generally used with the simple present tense to refer to such action.

1- Referring to habitual, permanent or repeated actions without using frequency adverbs or adverbs phrases

- Imene **goes** to school on foot.
- She **practises** sport.
- Little children **cry** when they hurt themselves.



2- Referring to habitual, permanent or repeated actions using frequency adverbs

- Sarah always **brushes** her teeth in the morning.
- We sometimes **make** mistakes.
- Shops never **open** at night in Algiers.



SARAH



☞ The simple present tense is often used with the following adverbs **Always, generally, regularly, seldom, rarely, often, sometimes, never, etc.** These frequency adverbs are classified from the most to the least frequent ones as follow:

+ Always	→ at all time, on all occasions.
▪ Generally / Regularly	→ at regular times, on most occasions
▪ Often / Frequently / Usually	→ at many times, on every occasion.
▪ Sometimes / From time to time / Occasionally	→ not regular, on some occasions
▪ Rarely / Seldom*	→ not often, on rare occasions.
- Never	→ not at any time, on no occasion.

- They always **spend** their holidays in Spain.
- My grand father regularly **takes** his medicines three times a day.
- Radia usually **makes** her bed before having breakfast.
- The pupils often **borrow** books from the school library.
- I sometimes **rely** on others to solve my problems.
- She rarely **asks** for help.
- I never **tell** lies.



3- Referring to habitual, permanent or repeated actions using adverbial phrases

The simple present tense is also used with adverbial phrases such as: **every morning, every Christmas, once a week, on week-ends, on Fridays, etc.**

- **On Thursdays**, we **spend** the evening playing cards.
- They give me a lift **every morning**.
- They city council **organises** this competition **twice a year**.



C) The simple present tense is also used for general and permanent truths.

- The sun **rises** in the east.
- There **are** 60 minutes in one hour.
- Water **boils** at 100° Celsius.



The sun rises in the east.

II – FORMS

A) The frequency adverbs.

1- without frequency adverbs.

* For I, You, We, they:

Subject + Stem(the infinitive without to) + Complement

- I **practise** sport.
- We **speak** English fluently.
- They **study** English.

■ For He, She, It :

Subject + Stem + (-s/ -es) + Complement

- Sarah **work s** hard to save up and buy a car.
- Mimi **brush es** her shoes every morning.
- A baby **cri es** when it is hungry.



2- with frequency adverbs.

* For I, you, We, They:

Subject + frequency adverb + Stem + Complement

- I **always** check my school bag before going to school.
- We **generally** ask for advice before taking any decision.
- They **often** call us especially when they are in trouble.

For He, She, It

Subject + frequency adverb + Stem + (" s " / " es ") + Complement

- Mimi **always** thank me when I give her a present.
- He **usually** drive to his office in order not to be late.
- She **never** use my computer without my permission.

3- When to add "s" or "es"

- a) The "s" is added to consonant ending verbs;
as in the following examples.

I eat	I travel	I climb	I swim
He eat s	He travel s	He climb s	He swim s
I condemn	I work	I sing	I add
He condemn s	He work s	He sing s	He add s ,etc.

- b) The "es" is added to verbs ending in: o, x; ss, sh, ch.

I go	I relax	I kiss	I wash	I teach
He go es	He relax es	He kiss es	He wash es	He teach es



I try	I hurry	I cry	I carry
He tries	He hurries	He cries	He carries

d) The "s" is added to verbs ending in "y" following a vowel.

I play	I say	I buy	I pay	I obey
He plays	He says	He buys	He pays	He obeys




The "S" is pronounced:


a) / ɪz / after sh, tch, S, g, dg, Z
ʃ tʃ s ʒ dʒ Z

 : Pushes - Reaches - Houses - Garages - Bridges - Quizzes - Teases.

b) / z / after R, L, G, Y, N, EE, V, M, TH, D.
EA

 : Bears - Bottles - Dogs - Eyes - Jon's - Betty's - Lives - Swims - Clothes - Sends
Trains - Sees
Seas

c) / s / after TH0, T, P, F, K.

 : Baths - Boots - Helps - Roofs - Thinks,
Months Laughs - Works

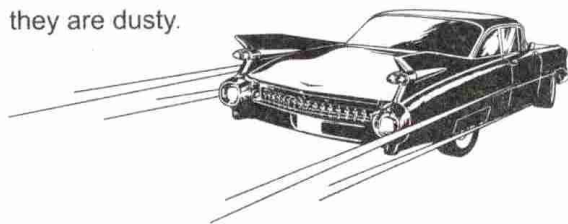


B) The Negative Form:

1 – without frequency adverbs.

Subject + do (or does) + not + Stem + complement

- Bad students **do not** / **or don't** work hard.
- She **does not** / **or doesn't** answer any question when she **does not** / **or doesn't** understand.
- We **do not** / **or don't** smoke because it is bad for our health.
- With the verb "to be", the auxiliary (**do/does**) is not needed to form the negative.
- Driving a car **is not** risky but driving fast is.
- I **am not** angry, I am hungry.
- Your shoes **are not** very clean, they are dusty.



2- With frequency adverbs.

Subject + do (or does) + not + frequency adverbs + Stem + complement

- I do not **always** find solutions to my problems.
- She does not **often** speak to strangers.
- They do not **usually** go out for dinner.



C) The Interrogative Form:

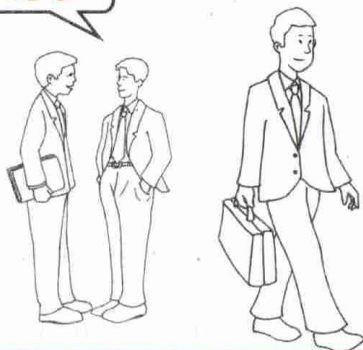
1 - With frequency adverbs.

Do (or Does) + Subject + Stem + complement +?

- Why **do** you **ask** such a question?
- **Does** she **speak** any foreign language?
- How **do** we **pronounce** this word?

Does she speak any foreign language?

- With the verb "to be", the auxiliary (**do/does**) is not needed to form the interrogative
- The pupils are noisy. **Are** they alone?
- She is sleepy. **Is** she ill?
- Your parents are angry with me. **Am** I wrong?



2 - With frequency adverbs.

Do (or Does) + Subject + frequency adverbs + Stem + complement

- How **do** you **generally** react to such words?
- Why **does** she **always** wear such glasses?
- **Do** they **sometimes** help you organise your work?



D) The Interro-Negative Form:

1 - With frequency adverbs.

Don't (or Doesn't) + Subject + Stem + complement +?

- **Don't** I **do** my best to help you?
- **Doesn't** he **spend** his free time working?
- **Doesn't** your friend Sarah **know** how to get there?

The contracted form of the auxiliary do + not, i. e: don't & doesn't is frequent and Useful in the interro-negative form than the ordinary one (do not & does not).



2- With frequency adverbs.

Don't (or doesn't) + Subject + frequency adverbs + Stem + complement

Examples :

- **Don't** they always **let** you alone at home?
- **Doesn't** she often **ask** you to lend her you car?
- **Don't** you sometimes **feel** bored?

NB: With the verbs "to be" the auxiliary do / does in not needed

- **Isn't** he courageous?
- **Aren't** they too expensive?
- **Isn't** she lucky?

III – PRACTICE

A- Uses

Exercise one:

A – Read the following sentences carefully.

- 1) That man has a gruff voice.
- 2) Water is the source of life.
- 3) She never forgets to turn off the gas before going to bed.
- 4) All the pupils in our school learn English.
- 5) We see with our eyes, hear with our ears and smell with our nose.
- 6) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.
- 7) The telephone is a necessity in the modern world.
- 8) Jet aeroplanes fly very fast.
- 9) There are some birds that migrate every year.
- 10) There are sixty minutes in an hour.
- 11) Faiza wakes up early every morning.
- 12) They go to the stadium once a week.

B – Now, classify them according to the use of the simple present tense referred to (see uses),

Some sentences have already been classified. Do the same with the remaining ones.



Description of general Characteristics	Habitual, permanent or Repeated actions	General truth
That man has a gruff voice.	there are some bird that migrate every year	There are sixty minutes in an hour
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

B – FORMS**Exercise one:**

(the affirmative form with: I / You / We / They)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form of the present tense. Do as in the Following example.

■ Tailors **(to make)** suits.

■ Tailors **make** suits

- 1- Most people **(to prefer)** watching good films on TV rather than reading books.
- 2- Architects **(to make)** the plans of buildings.
- 3- My sister and I **(to take)** the five o'clock bus.
- 4- You **(to be)** my best friend.
- 5- We **(to go)** to the swimming pool twice a week.
- 6- Every summer our neighbours **(to paint)** their flat.
- 7- Fishermen often **(to go)** to sea .
- 8- I never **(to spend)** my summer holidays in Algeria.
- 9- They **(to wish)** to speak to you.
- 10- Honest citizens **(to obey)** the laws of their country.
- 11- Greengrocers **(to sell)** vegetables.
- 12- You still **(to make)** spelling mistakes when you **(to write)**. Pay attention!



Exercise two: (the affirmative form with: He, She, It)

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form of the present tense. Do as in the Following example.

- Radia (**to brush**) her teeth three times a day.
- Radia brushes her teeth three times a day.

- 1 – The old man still (**to do**) a lot of work every day.
- 2 – The sun always (**to shine**) in the Sahara.
- 3 – That clever fisherman (**to catch**) a lot of fish every day.
- 4- The old astronomer (**to gaze**) at the stars in wonder every day.
- 5- It (**to rain**) in winter.
- 6- A good citizen (**to obey**) the laws of his country.
- 7- That fat man (**to eat**) too much bread.
- 8- He never (**to miss**) his classes.
- 9- Sarah sometimes (**to sing**) in English.
- 10- A scout boy (**to know**) what to do in such a situation.
- 11- Mimi (**to wish**) to attend one of these concerts.
- 12- This pupil always (**try**) to do his homework alone.

Exercise three: (the affirmative form with: He, She, It adding “s” or “es”)

Rewrite the following sentences in the third person singular, as done in the following Example.

- I use a pen to write.
- He uses a pen to write.

1. I mix the ingredients together.
She.....
2. They kiss their mother.
She.....
3. I always carry an umbrella.
She.....
4. We sometimes miss the bus.
He.....



5. They usually watch T.V in the evening.

He.....

6. We rely on you.

She.....

7. They do their exercises every day.

He.....

8. They wish to speak to you.

He.....

9. They sometimes fly to Oran.

He.....

10. They dress well on Thursdays.

He.....

Exercise four: (the negative form with all persons)

All the following sentences are wrong. To get right ones put them in the negative form.

Read the following example carefully and do the same

- Sarah likes reading funny books.
- Sarah doesn't like reading funny books.

1- My friend Hamid **is** a grocer.

2- Imene **goes** to school.

3- These flowers **smell** nice.

4- The sun **rises** in the west.

5- Our team **wins** every match.

6- Architects **keep** bees.

7- She **believes** all my stories.

8- She **is** a lawyer.

9- Vegetarians **eat** meat.

10- Bees **make** milk.

11- He **knows** the answer.

12- She **plays** chess very well.



Exercise five: (the interrogative form with all persons)

Insert the subject and verb in the interrogative form.
Read the following example carefully and do the same.

- What (foreign languages - you - to speak)
- What foreign languages do you speak?

1. Where (your sister - **to live**)?
2. At what time (you - **to have**) your breakfast?
3. (Your friend - to sell) computers?
4. Which of these books (you - **to want**)?
5. How (these machines - **to work**)?
6. What (he - generally - **to do**) in the morning?
7. How (she - **to spend**) her week-ends?
8. Which of these colours (you - **to prefer**)?
9. (You - **to believe**) his stories?
10. (He - **to speak**) French?
11. (A secretary - **to write**) books?
12. (teachers- **to correct**) papers at the end of every term?

Exercise six: (The interro - negative form with all persons)

Rewrite the first sentence using the word or phrase between brackets instead of the one underlined.
Read the example carefully and do the same.

- I often go the theatre **Alone**. (sister)
- Don't you go the theatre with your sister?

- 1-That plant flowers **every year**. (only once every 2 years)
- 2-They live in **Australia**. (Canada).
- 3-He **rarely** pays his debts. (Always).
- 4-They usually **go back** home for lunch. (go to the school refectory)
- 5-They often listen to pop songs (**folk songs**)
- 6-She is a nurse. (**doctor**)
- 7-They are sad to leave the country. (**happy**)
- 8-She practises hand ball. (**tennis**)



- 9- I always tell you **to tell the truth**. (Not to tell lies).
 10- You help me whenever I am in trouble. (Let me down).
 11- He is always the **first one** to answer the questions. (Last one).
 12- She is an **average pupil**. (the best pupil)

IV 6 Check what you've learnt.

Exercise one: Put the verbs between in the correct form of the present tense.

- 1-The planets (to revolve) r ound the sun.
 2-(He/ always / to think) before he speaks?
 3-She (always /not to tell) the truth
 4-I (not to know) who that man is.
 5-(You /to enjoy) your stay in our hotel?
 6-A secretary (to write) letters, (to answer) the telephone and (meet) people.
 7-Teacher (not to work) in hospitals, but in schools. They (to help) their students to learn.
 8- (He / not / to like) listening to pop songs?
 9- What (he / to do) on his days off?
 10-Someone who (to translate) from one language to another (to be) a translator.
 11- Why (you / not help) me?

Exercise two: Put the verbs between in the correct form of the present tense.

IMENE

Imene (be) a young Algerian school girl. She (be) nineteen years old. She (to have) brown eyes and long fair hair. She (to have) two sisters Sarah and Radia. She (to love) them and (to like) playing with them. Her parents (to be) teachers. They both (to teach) English.

Every week end, she (to go) with her parents and sisters to the country – side especially When the weather (to be) fine. In winter when it (to be) too cold to go out , they all (to stay) in and (to watch) TV.

Imene never (to forget) her sisters' birthday. She (to be) thoughtful. She (not to like) Waking up early, especially at week ends. Imene and her sisters (to remain) in bed until 9:30. They (to share) the same room. When she (to get up), she (to kiss) her sisters and (to help) them get dressed. Then, they all go to the dining room for breakfast. On Fridays, Imene ,Sarah ,Radia and their parents (to spend) the whole day in the country side. Imene (to be) very happy and (to say) this (to relax) her. On week days, she (not always/ to have) breakfast with her sisters. She often (to leave) home before they (to wake up). However, she never (to forget) to bring them some sweets when she (to get) back home. (Imene / not to be) a lovely sister?



Exercise three: Read the following incomplete dialogue carefully. Imagine

What << A >> says and try to complete it using the appropriate
Form of the present tense.

A:.....?

B: Surgeons work in hospitals

A:.....?

B: Yes, they always work in hospitals. Do you know what they exactly do?

A: Yes certainly. They.....

B: what? Only operate on people! Certainly not!

A: Well , after the operation they.....

B: Why sometimes? Prescribing medicines is part of their job. What about watching
their patients until they recover?

A: But.....

B: No, it is not the role of nurses only.

A: Oh I see, they not only.....but.....as well

B: Yes, examining patients, operating on them when necessary and taking care of
them is all that is expected from a surgeon.



V – KEY TO EXERCISES

Part one: practice

A – Used

Description of general characteristics	Habitual, permanent or Repeated action	General truth
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That man has a gruff voice. - All the pupils in our school Learn English. -The telephone is a necessity in the modern world - Jet aeroplanes fly very fast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are some birds that Migrate every year. - She never forgets to turn off The gas. - They go to the stadium once a week. - Faiza wakes up early every Morning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are sixty minutes in an hour - Water is the source of life. - We see with our eyes, hear With our ears and smell with our nose. - Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen.

B – Forms

Exercise one: 1 – prefer 2 – make 3- Take 4- are 5- go 6- Paint;
7- go 8- spend 9-wish 10-obey 11-sell 12- make ; write.

Exercise two: 1- does 2-shines 3- catches 4-gazes 5- rains 6- obeys
7- eats 8- misses 9- sings 10- knows 11- wishes 12- tries

Exercise three: 1- Mixes 2- Kisses 3- Carries 4-Misses 5- Watches
6- Relies 7- Does 8-Wshes 9- Files 10- Dresses.

Exercise four: is not - does not go – do not smell – doesn't rise – doesn't win –
do not keep – does not believe – is not – do not eat – do not make
– doesn't know – doesn't play.



Exercise five:

- 1- Where does your sister. Live?
- 2- At what time do you have your breakfast?
- 3- Does your friend sell computers?
- 4- Which of these books do you want?
- 5- How do these machines work?
- 6- What does he generally do in the morning?
- 7- How does she spend her week-ends?
- 8- Which of these colours do you prefer?
- 9- Do you believe his stories?
- 10- Does he speak French?
- 11- Does a secretary write books?
- 12- Do teachers correct papers at the end of every term?

Exercise six:

- 1- Doesn't that plant flower only once every two (2) years?
- 2- Don't they live in Canada?
- 3- Doesn't he always pay his debts?
- 4- Don't they usually go to school refectory for lunch?
- 5- Don't they often listen to Folk songs?
- 6- Isn't she a doctor?
- 7- Aren't they happy to leave the country?
- 8- Doesn't she practise tennis?
- 9- Don't I always tell you not to tell lies?
- 10- Don't you let me down whenever I am in trouble?
- 11- Isn't she always the last one to answer the questions?
- 12- Isn't she the best pupil?



Part Two: Check what you've learnt.

Exercise one:

1- Revolve 2- Does he always think....? 3 - Doesn't always tell; 4- do not know;
 5- Do you enjoy your stay....? ; 6- Writes, answers, meets; 7- do not work, help;
 8- Doesn't he like listening.....?. 9- What does he do? 10- doesn't often drink,
 11- Translates; is 12- why don't you help me.....?

Exercise two:

IMENE

Is- is- has - has- loves – likes- are - teach- goes- is -is- stay- watch- forgets- is-
 doesn't like- remain – share- gets up-kisses- helps- spend- is – says- relaxes-
 doesn't always have leaves - wake up – forgets- isn't Imene.

Exercise three:

A: where do surgeons work?

B: surgeons work in hospitals.

A: do they always work in hospitals?

B: yes, they always work in hospitals

A: yes certainly , they operate on people

B: what? Only operate on people certainly not!

A: well after the operation, they sometimes prescribe medicines.

B: why sometimes? Prescribing medicines is part of their job. What about watching their Patients until they recover?

A: but watching patients (this) is the role of nurses.

B: No, it is not the role of nurses only

A: Oh I see, they not only examine patients, operate on them but take care of as well.

B: Yes, examining patients, operating on them when necessary and taking care of them is all that is expected from a surgeon.



أخي / أختي

إن استفدت من هذا الملف

فالرجاء أن تدع لي وللمؤلف

بالخير و المغفرة و النجاح

hard_equation



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